



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The basin of the Essequibo is about 900 miles long N. and S., and 600 E. and W. It is the true auriferous field of Venezuela.

Fragmentary knowledge comes in from all known portions of it, showing all its mountains to be gold-bearing.

In the valley of the Mocupio, a small and insignificant tributary of the Yuruary, the greatest amount of exploration has been done. Here has been developed two systems of veins; one running N. E. and S. W., corresponding with the strike of elevation; the other E. and W., corresponding with the strike of talcose rock.

On the method of the formation of gold in the veins, the following observations have been made:

First. Showing that gold must have been placed in the veins at the same time with the quartz matrix, and that these were deposited *pari passu* on both walls of the vein.

Second. Observations show that gold has been redispersed on fissure walls of the quartz.

Third. Observations show that gold has been mechanically mixed with the sulphuret of iron, and that these depositions were made simultaneously with the quartz.

The best known portion of the new gold fields of Yuayana are situated in the canton of Yuruary (formerly a portion of the canton of Upatee), in lat. $7^{\circ} 20' N.$, and long. $65^{\circ} W.$ from Greenwich; about 100 miles south from the island of Piacoa, in the Orinoco river, and 200 miles south-east from Bolivar, over the great plains of Venezuela.

Nov. 24th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-two members present.

The chairman of the Curators announced that B. Waterhouse Hawkins, F. G. S., had presented to the Academy a restored skeleton of the *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*, on which the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Academy entertain a deep sense of obligation to Mr. Hawkins for his valuable donation of a restored skeleton of *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*,—a gift which will constitute an especial attraction and a prominent object of interest in our museum.

Resolved, That the profound palæontological knowledge, artistic skill and patient industry displayed by Mr. Hawkins in reconstructing from some fragmentary remains this huge creature of a former geological period, has gained for him our respect and admiration, while his invariable courtesy and freedom in imparting knowledge has secured our highest regards.

Resolved, That the Academy fully appreciate the great value of the efforts he is making to popularize science; efforts, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. They will tend to benefit the community by expanding the minds of the masses, and by furnishing to them higher and more ennobling subjects for thought than can be afforded by the common pursuits of every-day life. He will also advance science by increasing the number of those who can appreciate the labors of men of science, sympathize in their labors, and secure for them objects of interest which would be thrown aside or destroyed by the ignorant.

Resolved, That the Academy tender to Mr. Hawkins its best wishes for his health, happiness and prosperity.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Wm. M. Dar-
[Nov.

lington, Emil Fischer, M.D., Isaac C. Price, Jos. G. Richardson, M.D., M. W. McAllister.

Prof. H. J. Clark was elected a correspondent.

On favorable report of the Committee, the following paper was ordered to be published:

Sixth Contribution to the HERPETOLOGY of Tropical America.

BY EDWARD D. COPE, A.M.

LOXOPHOLIS RUGICEPS Cope, gen. et sp. nov.

Fam. Eublepharidae. The scales imbricate, arranged in oblique rows or quincuncially; the exposed portion triangular, strongly keeled. Prefrontals, frontoparietals, parietals and interparietal plates distinct. Lateral and gular scales like dorsal; ventral broad, smooth; no gular collar, no lateral fold. Toes 5—5, all unguiculate. ? Femoral pores. Eyelid with transparent disc.

This genus differs from *Cercosaura* only in the squamation, which is of a character entirely different from that of any other genus of the group except *Tretioscincus* Cope, where the scales are also arranged after the type of the *Scincidae*.

Char. specificus.—Tail moderately long, limbs well developed. Canthus rostralis a right angle, lores straight, top of head flat. Two loreals or preoculars between nasal and eye. Four superciliaries. Four supraorbitals. Internasal long as broad, prefrontals largely in contact. Frontal twice as long as broad, angulate before and behind. Fronto-parietals and the large inter-parietal longer than broad; parietals rounded externally. Labials five, long and narrow, third and fourth under orbit, with a narrow series of scales between. Inferior labials five, narrow; a large symphyseal; behind this a still larger mental, behind which follow on each side a row of three large and two small infralabials, of which the first two pairs are in contact. Temporal scales keeled. Auricular opening large, a half disc, the truncation behind. Twenty rows of lance-triangular scales on back and both sides, and four rows of smooth abdominal scales, which are broader than long. Six large præanal plates, five reaching the margin, the two outer narrow, the median short. Scales of the limbs large-keeled. No pores on the femur in the specimen. Caudal scales like those of the back of *Pantodactylus*,—i. e., elongate parallelogrammic, in whorls and keeled; keels stronger below than above. The hind limb laid forwards will reach the wrist of the anterior when appressed. Inner fingers and toes very small; lengths of fingers 1—2—5—3—4; of toes 1—5—2—3—4.

The plates of the top of the head are rugose, with longitudinal striæ, which are not close, and more or less interrupted.

	In. Lin.
Total length (end of tail lost).....	4 5.5
Length head to vent.....	18 2
“ “ axilla.....	7.2
“ “ ear.....	4
“ hind limb.....	6.6
“ “ foot.....	3.5
“ fore limb.....	4.8

Color above yellowish-brown, with a narrow blackish band on each side from the upper margin of the meatus to near the end of the tail. A median pair of bands appear near the rump, and continue half the length of the tail, but are very indistinct. The upper and lower labial plates with a continuous transverse black band through the middle of each. Throat, belly and tail below unspotted, yellow.

Habitat.—This Saurian is a native of the Magdalena River region, New Granada, whence it was brought by Schulte Buckow, naturalist, and presented to 1868.]